

hope and refuge would remain was to fall back on the American brethren. He then exhorted all to pursue proper and rightful principle, and not to remain behind the coward, till the victory was gained, and to shout and hallow as if engaged in the combat; there would be little honor in the scolders and loafers coming up after the warriors had been sacrificed and then gathering their bones and ashes to preserve them in the golden urn of history.

Home thoughts for Married and Single.

BY REV. DR. KENNADAY.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY of the Washington M. E. Church delivered a lecture on Monday evening on the above theme at the Brooklyn Institute before numerous and attentive audience. The occasion being the anniversary of the Society of United America Mechanics of this city the address was delivered for the benefit of the association and the proceeds are to be applied towards the erection of a monument to the beautifying of a plot of ground in Cypress Hill Cemetery purchased by the order. The Rev. gentleman commencing his subject spoke of the national characteristics of American possessions everywhere marked without due consideration, a trait invariably imposed by foreigners; he would alert to former times when business was not transacted by the agency of steam, and when matrimony was not so much a snub of mutual disgust, and the state of society was consequently at a low ebb. The next is the shepherd, who has the concomitants of domestic felicity around him and after him the tiller of the soil, who, while he supports the education of his children, nurses the fruitfulness of his domain, and stands amid his Eden. So dependent is conjugal bliss upon agricultural pursuits, that the word husbandry is derived from the word *agricultura*. He had, however, to deal with husbandry, and not with agriculture, and the lecturer proceeded to discuss the modern idea which happiness in marriage state would be promoted, and held, as first step toward this consummation, that no deceptions should be used during the period of courtship, that each should appear to the other in their true natural character, and the state of society was consequently at a low ebb. The next is the shepherd, who has the concomitants of domestic felicity around him and after him the tiller of the soil, who, while he supports the education of his children, nurses the fruitfulness of his domain, and stands amid his Eden. So dependent is conjugal bliss upon agricultural pursuits, that the word husbandry is derived from the word *agricultura*.

The speaker referred to one great cause of unhappiness in the marriage state, to be the withholding from each other of those little acts of politeness which are previously been given, and which should not be entirely dispensed with, as the mother of the household, bringing up objects in their smallest form and make the clear to the view—affection had a like power in bringing up beauties which would otherwise have remained hidden. He alluded to the faults in their manners, imparted as the proper training of their children, and concluded with a beautiful description of a happy family circle as representing, after life's ocean was crossed, a family in Heaven.

The lecture was interspersed with numerous amusing anecdotes, which kept the audience in good humor throughout the whole evening.

SPAIN.

In the south-west of Europe, between the Pyrenees, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean lie the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal—later insignificant in area, and being historically as well as geographically an off-set from the former. Spain, renowned from antiquity for its gold and other minerals and as the natural arena of desperate contentions between dominant European and African races, is divided by lofty mountain-chains into several provinces or kingdoms, having little intercourse and but a sluggish sympathy with each other. Hence arose the jealousies and rivalries which rendered the ancient Iberians, though hardy, less numerous and relatively more powerful than their modern descendants, an inevitable result not easy prey to Carthaginian, Roman, Gothic and ultimately to Saracenic rapacity and ambition. This natural weakness was overcome during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the intense aversion of the various Christian populations to the Saracen yoke, and the absolute necessity of a concentration of authority and effort to break it. United by common hatred and a common danger, the more primitive Spaniards not only conquered the Saracens, but they also made them, compelling all who would not submit to baptism and profess faith in Christianity to quit the country forever.

This one formidable evil was vanquished, but two others were planted in its stead—Bigotry and Despotism. The Spaniards, from the intensity of their hatred of the Moorish infidel became intolerant of any aberration from the Catholic Faith, and the Inquisition arose and flourished quite as much a National as a Papal institution. So the union of all Spaniards under one leader, to make head against Saracenic hostility, implanted the sentiment of Loyalty deep in every patriotic heart, and Spain remains to this day the most thorough Monarchical, though among the least Aristocratic, of all civilized nations. On this foundation of undoubting Faith, unshrinking Loyalty and ardent devotion to National integrity and unity, it was very easy to raise the superstructure of unlimited Despotism.

The discovery of America soon followed the consolidation of the Monarchy, and Spain, in the right of discovery, exploration and conquest, speedily became possessed of the richest at almost inviting half of the New World. Thus rapidly enriched, for a season, agrarizand and ultimately ruined her. The naturally noble, simple and generous Spanish character was deeply corrupted by the deluge of unearned gold that overflowed her from her trans-Atlantic possessions. Home Industries in all its departments, languished, because her aspiring and energetic youth were lured away from her soil by dreams of dominion and plunder to be won by bold hearts and ready hands beyond the Western main. Mines which had been worked for twenty centuries were abandoned and closed; the money prices of products were exorbitantly enhanced; war multiplied on every hand; manufactures languished and decayed, for the highest duties only served, among a people thus corrupted to luxury, dominion, and love of adventure, to stimulate the audacity of the smuggler rather than the ingenuity of the inventor or the industry of the workman.

Thus Spain gradually declined, until, at the commencement of the present century, with her immense American possessions undisputed and intact, she stood unimpaired in productive-